

PASTEUR TREATMENT FAILED

DOCTORS SAY IT WILL IN ONE CASE IN HUNDREDS.

Brooklyn Boy Who Received the Usual Preventive Treatment Dies of Hydrophobia—Boy Who Was Bitten by a Dog and Who Wasn't Shown No Symptoms.

The Pasteur treatment for hydrophobia did not save Edward Charron, the eleven-year-old Brooklyn boy who was bitten by a dog on November 11 last and was sent a week later to the Willard Parker Hospital in Manhattan. For twenty-one days Dr. W. J. Poor, who is in charge of the rabies cases in that hospital, and Dr. Jellinek, his assistant, gave the boy the usual Pasteur treatment, and at the end of the customary period they sent the boy to his home at 66 Vanduyke street, Brooklyn, as "probably immune."

The boy died yesterday morning in the Kings County Hospital after the rabies virus had manifested itself with the utmost violence, and his stepfather, Thomas Sherbert, and his mother were disposed to criticize the Pasteur treatment. Mr. Sherbert thought that his stepson should have been held for a longer time at the Willard Parker Hospital and that Dr. Poor should have repeated the treatment after being notified that the boy had suffered a relapse.

"Here is the history of the case," said Dr. Poor at the Willard Parker Hospital last night. "Edward Charron, as I was informed, was bitten by a dog on November 22 last in front of the Visitation School at Visitation Place and Van Brunt street. While the children were playing in front of the school a dog, undoubtedly suffering from rabies, rushed among them and snapped at several of them. Edward Charron was bitten on the wrist and two other children were nipped."

The first official connection I had with this case was about a week later, when the boy was brought to the Willard Parker Hospital. He was an unusually delicate little fellow and was very nervous. We gave him the usual treatment, carefully timing injections of emulsion of dried rabbit's cord for twenty-one days. At the end of that time it seemed to us that he was immune from hydrophobia and we consequently discharged him.

"I am surprised to hear of his death, since more than 99 per cent. of the cases we have recovered and never exhibit the symptoms, but there is always an unfortunate case out of a hundred on whom the Pasteur treatment does not take effect. In 1910 we took care of perhaps 200 cases, and young Charron's was the first to relapse. Our experience with rabies cases is that from one-tenth to four-tenths of one per cent. of the cases die. The boy had every attention and the benefit of every bit of our knowledge."

"I was not aware that the disease had manifested itself after he left the Willard Parker Hospital. Yesterday I got word from Dr. William J. Burmann of 98 Pine street, Brooklyn, that he had been called in on Monday to attend the Charron boy and that the boy showed such unmistakable symptoms of rabies that Dr. Burmann thought it best to send him at once to the Kings County Hospital. I went to Brooklyn at Dr. Burmann's request and looked at the boy. The manifestations were so marked that it seemed to me then as if there was nothing to be done. It was, as I desire to emphasize, the case of the one unfortunate among the hundreds who escape."

Dr. Jellinek said that Edward Charron was brought to the Willard Parker Hospital on November 28 with a severe attack of rabies. He was five years old of 111 Conover street, Brooklyn. On the next day the boy's condition had improved and he was sent home. Dr. Jellinek said that Edward Charron had been bitten on the wrist. As the period of incubation is much shorter when the wound is near the brain we gave the Fitzpatrick boy the longer treatment, twenty-nine days, while the Charron boy received the usual course of injections for twenty-one days. The Fitzpatrick boy and his mother were both discharged as "apparently cured." So far the Fitzpatrick boy has shown no signs of a relapse. The Charron case is simply one in many hundreds.

Dr. William J. Burmann, who attended Edward Charron until he died, said last night that he was called in on Monday by Dr. Jellinek, and that he found the boy very nervous and could scarcely contact the muscles of his throat. He had had a number of convulsions of increasing violence. Dr. Burmann believed, and the doctor thought it would be best to send him at once to the Kings County Hospital. When Dr. Poor came over from Manhattan he conferred with Dr. Burmann.

Dr. Poor described the treatment that had been given the boy, said Dr. Burmann, and there seems no reason to doubt that the case was one of the very few exceptions to the beneficial results of the Pasteur treatment. I believe that everything was done for the boy at the Willard Parker Hospital that could have been done. Once the symptoms of rabies show themselves there isn't much for us to do. After Edward Charron's case reassured itself no treatment, in my opinion, would have been of avail."

Dr. Jellinek said that three boys were taken on November 22 in front of the Visitation school, where Edward Charron, Charles Fitzpatrick and Lucio Lauro. The Lauro boy has not received the Pasteur treatment and there has been nothing so far to show that he was immune. Dr. Jellinek said that there had been no remission on the part of the Board of Health in the cases and that four days after the children were taken the families of the three boys received notices to send the children to the Willard Parker Hospital for treatment. The Sherbert family sent Edward Charron and the Fitzpatrick family sent their son, but the Lauros did not comply with the notice. Dr. Jellinek said it was not the business of the health board to follow up the cases and that if parents failed to take advantage of the board's advice it was their lookout.

SQUIRREL INN NEEDS \$8,000

To Insure Its Permanent Existence as a Haven on the East Side.

Where cosmopolitan Grand street begins to drop Italian coffee houses and pick up pushcarts and "panishops," at 131 Bowers, just off the corner of Grand street to be exact, stands a five-story brick building called the Squirrel Inn. There you can meet most any day, reading a paper or smoking a quiet pipe, men from the four corners of the earth and Boston who have fallen upon lean days and are glad of the comforts of the inn. In the winter there is an average daily attendance in the reading room of from 250 to 400 men who are allowed by the hosts at the inn to do pretty much as they please.

Fourteen years ago Mrs. W. H. Bradford, the owner of 131, gave it to the Church Temperance Society rent free for a term of years to be used for the benefit of the men of the East Side. It is run on non-sectarian principles, and now a Squirrel Inn committee, of which the Rev. Frederick Courtney is president and Irving Grinnell treasurer, has been formed to raise a needed \$8,000 for the purchasing of the building. Twenty-two thousand dollars has already been subscribed and \$3,000 is necessary to make the purchase during the lifetime of the owner.

THERE is nothing more enjoyable with one's dinner or luncheon at this season than

A BOTTLE OF EVANS' ALE

It is exceedingly nourishing, mildly stimulating and a great appetizer.

Restaurants, clubs, cafes, Oyster Houses and Dealers.

MRS. SCHENK FAINTS IN COURT

WOMAN ACCUSED OF POISONING SHOWS NERVOUS STRAIN.

Days before the jury followed by hysteria in her cell yesterday devoted mostly to hypothetical questions—Judge Bars Women From Court.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 18.—Mrs. Laura Farnsworth Schenk on trial charged with administering arsenic to her husband, late this afternoon lurched forward in her chair and fell fainting. She was hurried to her cell, where physicians attended her. Later she returned to the court room trembling. The strain on Mrs. Schenk's nerves is beginning to tell, and it is said she is sometimes hysterical in her cell of evenings after the day in court.

Another incident in the day was the order issued by Judge Lewis S. Jordan barring all women from the court room. When page called this order through the aisle and corridors of the court house a man just entering suddenly fell over. Physicians say it was an epileptic fit.

Mrs. Schenk became ill at 4:10 o'clock while Dr. R. U. Drinkard was on the witness stand. Attorney O'Brien said that Mrs. Schenk was suffering from stomach trouble and pains in her head caused by confinement in the study court room. A physician was directed by the Court to examine into her condition when court adjourned for the day.

Attorney J. J. O'Brien for the defense said today that he would summon every physician and druggist in the city of Wheeling and ask each if he had sold or given poison of any kind to Mrs. Schenk. The means that cover a hundred doctors and druggists will be called.

Prosecuting Attorney Handlan said today that he expects to rest the State's case by tomorrow afternoon. He said he probably will reserve his effort to show where Mrs. Schenk got the poison to administer to her husband until the defendant takes the stand.

The morning session was taken up with expert testimony from three physicians. Dr. Burns, Dr. Thornton and Dr. Akerman. The physicians all answered hypothetical questions and all answered the same thing from symptoms and conditions described in the question they would say that the patient had suffered from lead and arsenic poisoning. Dr. Akerman while on the stand said that the arsenic taken by John O. Schenk in his drinking water would have caused his death had he not vomited after drinking.

George A. Coleman, a local chemist, testified and then Prof. J. E. Mohler, the chemist of the University of Virginia, who examined the water, was again called.

When Attorney O'Brien asked to know how much he was getting for his services there was a clash between the lawyers.

Dr. R. U. Drinkard was the first witness at the afternoon session. He answered the hypothetical question in the same manner as the other doctors, that prior to October 21 all symptoms would indicate that the patient was suffering from chronic lead poisoning and later from acute arsenic poisoning.

Dr. Hupp was also recalled and was asked several medical questions. The defense attempted to show from the physician's testimony that John O. Schenk was not poisoned at all, that "gray powder" containing mercury and chalk, that Dr. B. Beck had been administered by Dr. B. Beck were the cause of the black lines on the gums, but the physician testified that it could not be.

The attorneys for Mrs. Schenk then attempted to prove that it was latter that caused the black lines along the gums, but the medical men said that this would have been impossible.

The defense then tried to connect Schenk's European trip with the case and said that he was in a malarious district in Italy shortly before, but physicians said that the fever would have shown up much earlier.

The defense has advertised in a Pittsburgh paper for witnesses that can tell anything in regard to Mrs. Schenk. An attorney for the defense said today that they will offer some thrillers before the case is ended and that they have some witnesses who will cause confusion in the ranks of the prosecution.

HER FRIVOLOUS HUSBAND.

Elita Proctor Olin Recreates Politely. An undisciplined suit for separation brought by Elita Proctor Olin, Camp, an actress, against William Carpenter, Camp, was tried before Supreme Court Justice Page yesterday and the Court said he would grant a decree.

The actress and Camp were married in 1901 at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church and Mrs. Camp testified that her married life was happy until her husband got to associating with Ned Goodman and other cronies at the Lambs' club. Mrs. Camp said that her husband deserted her in November, 1908, and made the following remarks:

"I guess I'm through. I'll always care for you, but—then he stopped again and said he was going on a two years' trip to China and Japan and asked me to go along if I wished, but I thought it would be rather hard walking back, so I declined. He didn't go either, and said he only wanted to be free. Mrs. Camp's maid served the papers on the defendant at the Lambs' club, and she testified that when she handed him the complaint he asked how Mrs. Camp was and sent her his best regards. The maid replied that Mrs. Camp was sending him the papers with her compliments."

Mrs. Camp said she didn't ask for alimony because she didn't think she could get it if the Court allowed it.

LOGIC OF YOUTH IN VAIN.

Had Reasoned It All Out and Run Away—Now He's to Be Taken Back.

Howard Maniell of 60 Talcott street, Hartford, Conn., was arraigned in the Children's Court yesterday as a runaway. He is 11 years old and small for his age. Policemen Ryan found him lying on the ground in a gulch in Central Park.

He said that his father owned the tenement in which they lived in Hartford and that he did not think his father should compel him to bring up the coal and wood. When he owned a tenement, Howard thought, should hire a boy to carry coal and wood for him. He said he had been in a number of times when he had to do the task and he took \$2 from her purse and came to New York. He arrived late at night and spent his time until daylight riding on elevated trains. He wandered into Central Park looking for a place to get warm. He was discharged in the custody of the Gerry society, which notified his mother. She said she would come and get him.

Newspapers—a world force

—for good or evil?

An Announcement from Collier's

You breathe newspapers. Every day you take into your system their statements, their opinions, their pictures of life. You are largely formed by them. On the other hand, you help to create them. Your habits, your tastes, your wishes, determine their course. How much do you know about them? Practically nothing. COLLIERS believes that the public ought to be in closer touch with these sources of opinion and power. We have decided, therefore, to make the great feature of Collier's, all through 1911, series of articles on the newspaper as one of the leading forces in modern society.

We shall give the history of the newspaper: show why free government could not exist without it; describe the value of yellow journalism, and its harm. We shall answer such questions as "What is News?" We shall explain the forces which a newspaper is compelled to face, including the financier, the advertiser, and the general reader. Part of the series will be written by experts from the inside. Part will present the views of outsiders. We shall take up journalism in various specific places. Residents of Boston, San Francisco, Charleston, Chicago, and many other towns and cities, will not only learn new things about their newspapers, but will tell us what they think about them. Will Irwin, after a year and a half of

investigation, starts with a series of fourteen articles, which will begin in COLLIERS for January 21st and will appear about every other week.

It would be easy to "muckrake" American journalism—to take an instance here, a defect there, and by massing detrimental truths present a picture of a press untrue to its ancient tribunate of the people.

COLLIERS has avoided that. We have tried to take the broad view of journalism, the virtues with the defects.

The series is intense with interest—holds you by its humor and drama. For we are dealing with the most romantic calling of modern times. Stories of the crises in journalism; glimpses of great characters hidden from the public view in the anonymity which clouds the profession; intimate discussion of the failings and strengths of individual American newspapers—perhaps your own paper—make these articles as interesting as they are important.

It is a many-sided subject, entertaining, vital. We have taken such precautions to cover it fully that the American people at the end of 1911 will understand the press better than they understand it to-day. They will read it more intelligently. They will control it more effectually.

Jan. 21. The Power of the Press
Feb. 4. The Dim Beginnings
18. The Fourth Current
Mar. 4. The Spread and Decline of Yellow Journalism

Mar. 18. What is News?
Apr. 1. The Editor and the News
22. The Reporter and the News
May 6. "All the news that's fit to print"
20. The Advertising Influence

June 8. The Unhealthy Alliance
17. "Our Kind of People"
July 1. The Foe from Within
8. The New Era
22. The Voice of a Generation

OBITUARY.

Bishop Alexander Hamilton Vinton of the Episcopal diocese of western Massachusetts died yesterday at Springfield. He had been ill a week with pneumonia. Dr. Vinton was the first Bishop of the diocese of western Massachusetts. He was born in Brookfield, N. Y., in 1832, and was a preparatory school education in Stamford, Conn. He was married to David H. Vinton, the father was Major-General David H. Vinton of the United States army and he was a nephew of the Rev. Dr. Alexander Hamilton Vinton, rector of St. Paul's and Emmanuel churches, Boston. He was graduated from St. Stephen's, Annandale, N. Y., in 1857, with the bachelor of arts degree, and from the General Theological Seminary, New York, in 1860. This institution gave to him the degree of doctor of divinity in 1862. He was ordained in 1857 to the ministry. He became pastor of All Saints Church, Worcester, remaining there till he was elected Bishop of the diocese in 1902. The Rev. Dr. Vinton was never married. He resided with his brother, Robert Vinton, in New York city. Mrs. John Clarkson of New York city and Mrs. E. Freebody of Boston.

Mrs. Sara C. Bull, widow of Ole Bull, the famous violinist, died today at Cambridge after a prolonged illness. She was formerly Miss Sara Chapman Thorp, the daughter of Joseph G. Thorp, and was born in Oxford, N. Y. Her marriage to Ole Bull took place in 1879 when she was 20 years of age. Her husband died in 1890. She was a devoted wife and mother. She had three children, two sons and one daughter. She had lived much abroad in her earlier years, but more recently had remained in her old Cambridge home, spending her summer seasons in Kent, Me. Mrs. Bull belonged to the Society of Friends in London and to the Harvard Club of New York. She is survived by her daughter Olga and by a brother, Joseph G. Thorp, of Cambridge.

William Paret, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Maryland, died at his home in Baltimore yesterday. Bishop Paret was a native of Maryland and was a member of the Episcopal ministry. He was a member of the Maryland House of Delegates and was a member of the Maryland Episcopal Conference. He was a member of the Maryland Episcopal Conference and was a member of the Maryland Episcopal Conference.

Miss Ethel Le Roy De Koven and Hans Kierstead Hudson were married yesterday in Grace church. The bride was attended by the Misses Adelaide Chaffetz-Taylor of Chicago, her cousin, Gladys F. Waterbury, Margaret A. Steward, Maude E. Borland, Evelyn Rives Smith, Grace Moore and Louise N. Cruise of Philadelphia as bridesmaids and maid of honor. C. Alan Hudson was his brother's best man. Walter Herford G. De Kay, Mr. and Mrs. Martin H. Glynn, Mr. and Mrs. William Barnes, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Hoyt of Albany and ex-Assemblyman and Mrs. Stephen C. Clark of Cooperstown.

GOV. AND MRS. DIX RECEIVE.

Later They Entertain a Party at the Executive Mansion.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Mrs. John A. Dix, wife of Gov. Dix, gave the second of her afternoon at home, receptions at the Executive Mansion this afternoon. Assisting Mrs. Dix in receiving were a number of prominent society women of Albany and the wives of State officers, and also Mrs. William F. Sheehan, wife of the Democratic candidate for the United States Senate.

Gov. and Mrs. Dix entertained a party of guests at dinner to-night at the Executive Mansion, and following the social function Paul Rader, an Glen Head, L. I., Arctic explorer and hunter, exhibited to the Governor and his friends noted pictures of the frozen north. Among the guests were Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Hornaday, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Key Bondell, James A. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Sheehan, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, George L. Boldt, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Jeffrey Burdett of Montreal, Lieut. Herford G. De Kay, Mr. and Mrs. Martin H. Glynn, Mr. and Mrs. William Barnes, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Hoyt of Albany and ex-Assemblyman and Mrs. Stephen C. Clark of Cooperstown.

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NEW HARVARD ADMISSION PLAN.

University Faculty Gives Approval to Alternative to Present System.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 18.—A new scheme of requirements for admission to Harvard has been approved by the faculty, a scheme which, it is pointed out, is as an alternative to the present system, not only of the greatest importance to the college itself but to public high schools. The new scheme has five main parts, roughly as follows:

1. Credentials.
 2. Examination in four subjects.
 3. Character and marking of examination papers.
 4. Satisfactory record.
 5. Administration of the new plan.
- Having furnished the necessary credentials, candidates for admission must pass satisfactorily examinations as follows:
- (a) English.
 - (b) Latin, by candidates for the A. B. degree, or French or German by candidates for the S. B. degree.
 - (c) Mathematics, which includes algebra and plane geometry, with optional questions on advanced algebra, solid geometry and trigonometry, or science, either physics or chemistry.
 - (d) And of the following subjects not already taken under b or c: Greek, French, German, history, mathematics (algebra and plane geometry), with optional questions on advanced algebra, solid geometry and trigonometry, chemistry, physics.

"The old system of examinations for points must continue for some years. Justice to the schools which have built up their work to fit the existing scheme," says an account of the new plan. "The new, alternative plan has still to receive the formal sanction of the Corporation, though that is assured: the approval of the overseers is not doubtful. At present requires a boy to pass examinations in subjects selected from a total of about thirty in such a way that he secures a total of 26 points, each of the thirty subjects having its own weight in terms of points. "Its requirements can be sufficiently met to secure admission by boys of poor mentality who have failed in high school provided they have been put through one of the numerous and marvellously efficient cramming schools which exist for the exclusive benefit of these boys, and incidentally of the proprietors. "No letting down the bars is involved in the new plan. It will be easier, in a sense, for the capable boy to enter Harvard, because if he has quality he will be allowed to prove it and will get the full benefit of his demonstration. For the incompetent or the lazy boy entrance will be more difficult than under the present system."

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Unconscious From Cut White Shaving. The razor made a deep gash in his neck and he fell to the floor. His wife found him insensible, and Ambulance Surgeon Ramey, who came from St. Catherine's Hospital, said that he was in a critical condition. Craddock was taken to the hospital.

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(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)
Natural Alkaline Water
Unexcelled for table use.
Standard remedy for Dyspepsia, Stomach Troubles and Gout.
Ask your Physician
Not Genuine without the word
VICHY CELESTINS VICHY